

## CENSUS REVEALS UNIVERSAL GAINS

Of Seventy-Five Cities  
None Shows Actual  
Loss of Population

## DEVELOPMENT ON MORE EVEN LINES

Increase Only in Three Cases Is  
Less Than 18 Per Cent, While  
There Are Many Cities  
Which Show a 50 Per  
Cent. Growth and  
Over.

Washington, D. C., September 4.—One noteworthy development in connection with the recent census is that of the population of about seventy-five cities so far reported none shows an actual loss of population. Inasmuch as the average city growth for the past decade was considerably less than 1 per cent. in advance of the 1890-1900 period, this fact is taken as indicating a somewhat more even development than was noted in the previous decade, when of the 114 cities for which figures were available, 10 showed a decrease in population. The cities which showed a decrease were: Albany, N. Y.; Lynchburg, Va.; Sioux City, Iowa; and Lansing, Saginaw and Bay City, Mich. were all shown to have sustained real losses. All of these cities have joined the gaining class and some of them have scored heavily.

## REMARKABLE INCREASES.

Not only have there been no losses during the past ten years, but in most cases the increase has been of considerable dimensions. Albany was the only city of the entire number to score a gain of less than 10 per cent. Indeed, in only the two other cases of Cincinnati, with 11.8, and Wilmington, Del., with a gain of 14.3 per cent., was the gain less than 18 per cent.

## ALL SHOW GROWTH.

Henceforth the Census Bureau will publish for the benefit of the press a weekly statement giving the population of cities as shown by the recent census, containing it to places which in 1900 contained more than 5,000 people.

The first of these bulletins was issued yesterday, and, excluding Philadelphia and Troy, N. Y., shows more than twenty-five cities of more than 100,000 people. Commenting upon the figures presented, the bulletin says: "All but seven of these cities made a greater absolute increase of population in the decade 1900 to 1910 than in the preceding decade, 1890 to 1900. In seven exceptional cases comprise Buffalo, Grand Rapids, New Haven, Paterson, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Toledo. In the case of twelve cities the percentage of increase as well as the absolute increase was greater between 1900 and 1910 than between 1890 and 1900."

## BARGE SUNK BY STEAMER

Bristol, London With Pig Iron, Goes Down Near Barnegat.

New York, September 4.—The barge Bristol, in tow from Newport News to New York, laden with 1,000 tons of pig iron, was run down and sunk by the thick weather early to-day near Barnegat, N. J., by the outward bound Italian steamship Dinamare, for Norfolk.

## BODIES IDENTIFIED

Young Women End Lives by Drowning  
Three Others Attempt Suicide.

Philadelphia, Pa., September 4.—Bodies of two women who ended their lives by drowning were identified at the morgue here to-day, and three others, young women, were found suffering from the effects of illuminating gas, which the police say they inhaled in an effort to end their lives. One man who was found dead in a gas-filled room is also supposed to have committed suicide.

## HEINZE MARRIAGE INQUIRY

Bishop Burgess Considering the Case  
of the Clergyman Who Offended.

New York, September 4.—The Rev. Harry Handel, one of the clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island, his action in marrying Fritz Augustus Heinze, the Montana copper magnate, has been under consideration of the diocesan synod. Bishop Burgess said yesterday that Mr. Handel had been to see him in connection with the matter, and that the "whole question of discipline was now before the bishop for consideration."

## RECEIVED BY EMPEROR

Special Audience Granted to Field Marshal Lord Roberts.

Berlin, September 4.—Emperor William to-day gave an audience to Field Marshal Lord Roberts, special envoy of the British government, who is here to announce to the German government the accession to the throne of George V. To-morrow a state dinner was rendered the envoy.

## TRAGIC EVENTS IN TAMPA

Three Drownings and a Suicide List of Day's Fatalities.

Tampa, Fla., September 4.—Three drownings and a suicide were tragic events in Tampa to-day. The dead: Harry T. Cole, London, sailor on steamer "Cayo Manzanillo," drowned at Seaboard terminals.

## 46 COTTON MILLS CLOSE

18,000 Operatives Out and 2,500,000 Spindles Idle Till September 12.

Fall River, Mass., September 4.—Forty-six cotton mills owned by eighteen corporations shut down yesterday afternoon, September 12, throwing out 18,000 operatives.

## PRAISE FOR AMERICAN NAVY

Asiatic Squadron Makes Splendid Impression in German Territory.

Berlin, September 1.—The Lokal Anzeiger to-day publishes a long letter from its correspondent at Tsing-Tao in the German territory of Kiaochow, China, dealing with the recent visit there of the United States Asiatic Squadron and the admirable impression made by Rear Admiral Hubbard, the commander-in-chief, his officers and men and ships. Although 500 American seamen were ashore at a time, the correspondent says there was not a single instance of disorderly behavior. The men got on splendidly with the German sailors, who were due partly to the fact that many of the Americans spoke German.

## TIRED COLONEL FINDS NO REST

Sunday Proves One of  
Hardest Days of  
Entire Trip.

## CROWDS GATHER AT EVERY STATION

By Wire They Are Told He  
Would Make No Speeches, but  
the Yelling People Prevail,  
and Roosevelt Cannot  
Resist—Spends Night  
at Fargo.

Fargo, N. D., September 4.—After an all-day ride through parts of South Dakota, Minnesota and North Dakota, Ex-President Roosevelt reached Fargo this evening. The people of Fargo were waiting at the station for him and gave him a large welcome. It was after midnight when Colonel Roosevelt got to bed last night, at the conclusion of an arduous day in Sioux Falls.

The special train scooted across the eastern edge of South Dakota and into Minnesota and for the first of the morning Colonel Roosevelt enjoyed himself sitting in an easy chair and reading a book. Then the engineer notched one loud blast with the whistle and slowed down for Marshall, the first stop. Colonel Roosevelt continued to read his book. There was a shout outside. The colonel looked through the window. Almost before the train stopped the crowd closed around the rear platform. It was such a large crowd that it looked as though every person in Marshall was out to see the colonel. The people had paid no attention to the colonel's telegram.

The colonel hesitated for a moment. The shouts grew louder. He laid down his book. Some of the people saw him through the window and cheered. He arose to his feet, and there was another cheer. He walked to the door and thrust his head through. The cheer developed into a yell, and the colonel could not resist. He walked out to the platform, and in an instant men and boys were scrambling upon the railing, trying to shake his hand. He thrust out both hands, and half a dozen men caught hold of each one. After he had shaken hands with every one in reach, the colonel stepped back into the train.

The same thing happened at every place at which the train stopped. At no town did the people pay any attention to the colonel's telegrams. Colonel Roosevelt surrendered unconditionally and spent the remainder of the day in making speeches. The people came out with bands and flags, swarmed on the tracks behind the train. The colonel made more speeches to-day than on almost any other day since he began his trip.

At Morris, Minn., almost every one in the crowd was carrying a flag. At Morris, Minn., the colonel came out and tried to play "The Star Spangled Banner." Two cowboys rode down to the station at Campbell and sat on their cow ponies on the edge of the crowd, listening to Colonel Roosevelt's speech. He waved his hand at them, and they answered his salute.

Salutes Cowgirls.

The crowd at Willmar, Minn., was one of the largest of the day. As it was, Colonel Roosevelt said he thought a sermon from him would be fitting. He told the crowd that the American people must have three qualities in order to succeed as a nation. First, he mentioned honesty and then courage. "But honesty and courage are not enough," he said. "In addition you need the saving grace of common sense. That is the natural born fool, you can't do much with him."

## GREAT EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS OPENS IN MONTREAL, CANADA, ON TUESDAY EVENING



Three princes of the church, who will attend the Eucharistic Congress at Montreal, and a view of the historic Eucharistic procession. The figures, beginning at the left, are Cardinal Vanutelli, the Pope's representative; Cardinal Logue of Ireland, and Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore. The main picture of the group shows a view of the great procession through the streets of London when the congress was held in that city two years ago.

## SPLIT BETWEEN TWO RACING CARS

Harwood and Talbott Miss  
Death by Fraction of a Second  
When They Met Pair.

## TOO FAST TO GET NUMBERS

Flying Machines Racing in River  
Road as Other Car Slowly  
Turned In.

Ellis M. Talbott, of the Chesterfield Apartments, and Henry Harwood escaped being killed by the fraction of a second while driving in a motor car on the River Road, eight miles from Richmond yesterday afternoon.

While turning into a stretch of the main road, two big motor cars, which were racing toward the city, came sweeping along at the most reckless rate of speed, and Mr. Harwood, who was driving, by quick brain action alone, saved them from death. The racing cars were fairly abreast, each taking a side of the road. They were coming so fast that Mr. Harwood could not shoot across the highway to a place of safety.

It was the only thing he could do, and it had to be done without stopping to think. The left front wheel of the racing machine barely grazed the left hand wheel of the car in which Mr. Harwood and Mr. Talbott were riding. It took their breath away. Before they could jerk themselves around in their seats to pick up the tail numbers of the flying pair, the latter had traveled so far that it was impossible to see anything more than a blur on the road.

## DIXON MAKES FLIGHT

Has Narrow Escape From Being Driven to Sea by Airship.

Atlantic, Mass., September 4.—Cromwell Dixon, the dirigible aeronaut, had a narrow escape from being driven out to sea in his airship to-day when his engine failed to work as he was too feet in the air over the Harvard aviation field.

## JAMES R. KEENE ILL

New York Millionaire Stricken With Pneumonia in Kentucky Town.

Lexington, Ky., September 4.—James R. Keene, the New York millionaire stock broker and turf man, was stricken with pneumonia this morning at a hotel here, and is in a serious condition at the Good Samaritan Hospital, to which he was removed.

## CATHOLICS GATHER AT GREAT CONGRESS

## URGE HARLAN FOR CHIEF JUSTICE

Friends of Jurist Hope Roosevelt  
Will Use Influence  
With Taft.

Washington, D. C., September 4.—One effect of Colonel Roosevelt's speech in criticism of certain decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States has been to encourage the friends of Associate Justice Harlan to hope that the ex-President may urge upon President Taft his appointment to the vacant post of Chief Justice.

Justice Harlan is by far the oldest member of the bench, being more than seventy-seven years of age. His record is even more remarkable than a few weeks ago he will have completed his thirty-third year of service. On June 10, 1912, several months before the end of the present administration, Justice Harlan will have served longer on the Supreme bench than any other man in its history.

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## JUDGE HART DEAD

Presided in Trial of Coopers for Killing Carmack.

Nashville, Tenn., September 4.—Judge William M. Hart, of the Criminal Court of Davidson county, died suddenly of heart failure early to-night at his country home near here. Judge Hart presided in the trial of the Coopers for killing former United States Senator E. W. Carmack, and was re-elected to another term in the election of August 4 last.

## ADDRESS OF TAFT FEATURE OF DAY

Will Express His Views  
Before Conservation  
Congress.

## GOVERNORS WILL HOLD CONFERENCE

President's Attitude Will Be  
Contrasted With That of  
Roosevelt, Who Will Make  
Speech To-Morrow—The  
Two Will Not Meet  
in St. Paul.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
St. Paul, Minn., September 4.—Most Rev. John Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul, will open the second National Conservation Congress in this city to-morrow with prayer, and after that no man can tell whether the convention will be a peace meeting or one of storm and turbulence.

Present indications point to a storm. Clouds have been hovering over St. Paul for weeks, and they have been growing darker daily. Following the venerable archbishop's appeal for Divine blessing and the introduction of Governor A. O. Eberhart, of Minnesota, comes the address of President Taft. What is Taft going to say? Is a question being asked in this city. But while there is great interest in what the President may say, there is more speculation concerning the probable attitude of his predecessor in office, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. The former President is on the program to speak Tuesday, the day after President Taft makes his address. The colonel selected the date himself. While Roosevelt is talking President Taft will be on his way back East. The President and the former President will not meet in St. Paul.

It is on Monday that the much discussed conference of the governors is to be held. Should the Ballinger-Eberhart matter come up, and any spirit of criticism crop out, it is believed that there will be started one of the hottest fights ever known.

## INSURGENT TENDENCY.

Led by Governor Hay, of Washington, Secretary Ballinger's State, the Western Governors have shown insurgent tendencies. The claim has been made that the program has been "backed" against the West. Governor Hay declared that he would not appoint delegates from his State unless a representative to be selected by him should be given an hour to place Washington's position before the congress. It was told that President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt were the only speakers who would have that much time, and that Washington would have to be content with the same time allotted to other States. Then Governor Hay called a meeting of the Western Governors, to be held at Salt Lake City. A delegation consisting of Frank B. Kellogg, "trust buster" for Roosevelt; Ralph Wheelock, private secretary of Governor Eberhart, of Minnesota; J. H. Beck, representing the local board of managers for the congress, and Reuben Warner, representative of St. Paul and Minneapolis business interests, was sent to the Salt Lake meeting.

## QUESTION OF STATES' RIGHTS.

It is the old question of States' rights that is likely to make the greatest trouble. The Washington delegation is coming to St. Paul divided against itself. One of the delegates appointed by the Mayor of Spokane declares that he and others favor conservation of resources by the States. Another delegate, from the same city, declares that the government should be served by the government, so it may readily be seen what the chances are for a fight on this question.

## REED SMOOT, SENATOR FROM UTAH, IS AUTHOR OF SENATE BILL NO. 7432, AUTHORIZING THE PRESIDENT TO WITHDRAW LAND FROM SETTLEMENT, ENTRY OR OTHER DISPOSITION BY ANY LANDS WHICH ARE OR MAY BECOME CHIEFLY VALUABLE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF WATER POWER, AND PROVIDING FOR THE ACQUISITION BY ANY STATE OR TERRITORY, UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS, OF ANY LANDS SO WITHDRAWN, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

It is pointed out that Roosevelt is the cream of the "States' Rights" proposition, so far as the relation of Federal and State governments to the control of waterpower and power sites is concerned. The resolutions adopted by the Northwestern Governors declare openly for such a course.

That President Taft will support this proposition is regarded as probable in the light of a previous utterance credited to him. At St. Louis in his speech May 4, the President defended the Smoot bill before the meeting of the Farmers' Union. He then said:

"As concerns Congress at this time, conservation resolves itself at once into the necessity of passing the bill, which will give to the executive unquestioned authority to withdraw land from settlement and other purposes. With this power in the hands of the President of the United States, we can sit comfortably by and discuss and devise the best means of disposing of the great public domain to the benefit of present and future generations."

It is pointed out that Roosevelt has at all times maintained a position directly antagonistic to the provisions of the Smoot measure. As opposed to the "States' Rights" theory, the Roosevelt idea is generally known to be "national" conservation proposition, in which the Federal government shall undertake the work of conservation when the projects considered are of national scope. The States may act in matters pertaining only to their interest.

Views of Roosevelt.

During the progress of the first White House conference of Governors, Colonel Roosevelt then President, in reply to the speech of William Jennings Bryan, arose and said:

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